



Plaintiff alleges, among other things, that this Court unlawfully sentenced him to 84 months of imprisonment on an unidentified conviction in 2008. (Doc. No. 1 at 5). He also complains that he was never properly credited with time served for 52 days that he spent at Broughton Mental Hospital. (Id.). He also complains that he was wrongly convicted on the state criminal charges for which he was convicted in Rutherford County. (Id.). As relief, Plaintiff seeks “immediate release from the violations of the Rutherford County courts and the unlawful judgments.” (Id. at 7).

## **II. DISCUSSION**

The provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 are mandatory and define the degree and scope of this Court’s initial review of Plaintiff’s Complaint. See Crawford-El v. Britton, 523 U.S. 574, 596 (1998) (discussing the Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”)). Section 1915(g) of the PLRA provides:

In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under this section if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

Plaintiff is a frequent filer of civil rights actions. At least three of Plaintiff’s previously filed civil rights actions have been dismissed on the grounds that they were frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. See VanDyke v. Butner Reg’l Forensic Adm’r, 1:12cv149-RJC, Order, Doc. No. 4 at 2 (W.D.N.C. filed July 18, 2012) (citing cases). Plaintiff is, therefore, subject to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)’s bar to filing civil actions in forma pauperis unless he can show that he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury. Plaintiff fails to

demonstrate in his Complaint in this action that he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury as required by § 1915(g). In sum, this action will be dismissed without prejudice because Plaintiff has not paid the full filing fee.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated herein, the Court will dismiss this action without prejudice to Plaintiff to refile after paying the full filing fee.<sup>1</sup>


**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that:

1. For the reasons stated herein, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to show that he is under imminent risk of serious physical injury and he must therefore pay the full filing fee before he may present this § 1983 complaint in federal court. This action will, therefore, be dismissed without prejudice.
2. The Clerk is directed to note on the docket that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), Plaintiff must pay the full filing fee in any civil rights lawsuits filed in any federal district court unless he can show that he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury as required by § 1915(g).

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<sup>1</sup> Even if Plaintiff pays the filing fee and re-files this action, however, this action will nevertheless be subject to dismissal because it is wholly frivolous and the various named Defendants are not subject to suit under Section 1983 or enjoy absolute immunity from suit. Furthermore, many of the allegations in the Complaint are simply delusional and fantastical. For instance, Plaintiff states that he plans to run for Governor of North Carolina in 2018 so he can end abortion, and that he plans to run for President of the United States in 2020. (Doc. No. 1 at 10).

3. The Clerk is respectfully instructed to terminate this action.

  
Frank D. Whitney  
Chief United States District Judge

